

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

No. 47 Vol. 52

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
COURT OF APPEALS.

Tuesday, October 24.

Causes Decided.

Marshall vs Calvert—decree, Mason; affirmed.
Tribble vs Davis's heirs—judgment, Clarke; reversed.
McKittick vs Peter—judgment, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.

Clark, &c. vs Lynch—judgment, Warren; motion for a supersedeas overruled.
Churchill vs Brown—judgment, Breckinridge; supersedeas granted as to the taxation of costs.

Andersons vs Saltonstall—judgment, Christian; rule on the appellant to show cause on the 2d November, why the appeal shall not be dismissed, because the record has not been filed.

Harrison, &c. vs Campbell and Horne [2 cases]—decree, Jessamine.
Bronaugh vs Bronaugh—order, Jessamine.

Wilson, &c. vs Foster—decree, Jefferson.
Wood vs George—decree, Louisville Chancery Court; were heard, and the Court took time.

Wednesday, October 25.

Causes Decided.

Wilson vs Commonwealth—judgment, Greenup; reversed.
Williams vs Wilson—judgment, Grant; reversed.

Maupin's ex'ors. vs Dulany's devisees—decree, Madison; reversed.
Lock vs Waters—judgment, Barren; reversed.

Harrison's adm'r. &c. vs Creel's adm'r. and vice versa—decree, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.

Fulcher vs Chambers—order, Barren. Young vs Simpson—decree, Montgomery; dismissed, agreed.

Walls & al. vs Simms—decree Washington.
Redding vs Jones—judgment, Washington.

Petty vs Taylor—decree, Fayette.
Hughes vs Young—decree, Nicholas. Dills, &c. vs Dougherty—judgment, Harrison.

Saffarans, &c. vs Western—decree, Christian.
Susan vs Ladd—decree, Trigg.

McCabe vs West—judgment, Jessamine.
McNeal's adm'r. vs Blackburn—judgment, Boone.

Mason vs Mulholn—judgment, Montgomery.
Pemberton vs Samuel—judgment, Franklin.

Booker, etc. vs Mattingly's adm'r.—judgment, Marion.
Waters vs Brown—decree, Washington.

Cook's heirs vs Totten's heirs—judgment, Jessamine.
Brewer vs Vanarsdale's heirs—decree Mercer.

Finley vs Farrow—judgment, Clarke; were heard, the defendants in the four latter cases made default.

Vanarsdale's heirs vs Brewer—decree, Mercer; non suit.

Thursday, October 26.

Causes Decided.

Ragan vs Commonwealth—judgment, Madison; reversed.
Waters's heirs vs Brown—decree, Washington; affirmed.

McKinney's adm'r. vs Bohannon—judgment, Woodford; reversed.
Harrison vs Woodruff—decree, Graves; affirmed.

Bohannon vs Pace—decree, Calloway; reversed.
Hughes vs Young—decree, Nicholas; reversed.

Anderson vs Evans—decree, Harrison; reversed.
Petty vs Taylor—decree, Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Edwards vs Bohannon—decree, Woodford; supersedeas granted.
Craddock's ex'ors vs Field—decree, Ohio.

Dewees' adm'r. vs Strong—decree, Pulaski; motions overruled.
Whitmore vs Stout's adm'r.—decree, General Court.

Younger vs Givins—judgment, Hopkins.
Young vs Kersay—judgment, Shelby.

Clarke, etc. vs Kanatzer—judgment, Madison.
Duncan vs Hiatt's heirs—decree, Madison.

Davis's heirs vs Taul and wife—decree, Montgomery.
Bryan vs Harrison—judgment, Fayette.

Gates vs McWilliams—decree, Madison.
Woodward vs McEwin—judgment, Madison.

Jackson vs Jackson's adm'r.—decree, Bourbon.
Reeves vs Sammons—decree, Rockcastle; were heard, the defendant in the latter case made default.

Boswell vs Brown [2 cases]—judgments, Jessamine; appeals dismissed, agreed.

Friday, October 27.

Causes Decided.

Woodward vs McEwin—judgment, Madison; affirmed.
Thomas, etc. vs Sanders—judgment, Shelby; affirmed.

McCabe vs West—judgment, Jessamine; affirmed.
Redding vs Jones—judgment, Washington; affirmed.

Walls vs Simms, etc.—judgment, Washington; affirmed.
Wilson, etc. vs Foster—decree, Jefferson; affirmed.

Booker, etc. vs Mattingly—judgment, Washington; reversed.
Younger vs Givins—judgment, Hopkins; reversed.

Finley vs Farrow—judgment, Clarke; reversed.
Saffarans vs Western, etc.—decree, Christian; reversed.

Bryan vs Harrison—judgment, Bourbon; reversed.

ORDERS.

McCord vs Lewis—decree, Fleming.
Hart vs Penitentiary—judgment, Franklin; supersedeas granted.

Asberry vs Beatty—judgment, Estill.
Ashcraft vs Asbell—judgment, Estill; motion to affirm as delay cases, overruled.

Castleman vs Castleman—decree, Gallatin.
Irvin vs Williams, etc.—judgment, Bourbon.

Magill vs Morin—decree, Lincoln.
Baird, etc. vs Mathews—judgment, Jefferson.

Armstrong vs John—judgment, Bracken.
McKibbin vs Reese—judgment, Bracken.

Price vs Price's heirs—decree, Fayette.
Nelson vs Cartmell, [2 cases]—judgments, Nelson.

Schooler vs Pond—decree, Garrard.
Dallam vs Bank U. S.—decree, Fayette.

Dicks vs Littell—decree, Jefferson.
Donellan vs Lenox—judgment, Jefferson.

Jesse vs Bennett—judgment, Franklin.
Morgan vs Bronaugh—decree, Fayette.

Doniphan, etc. vs Matkin—decree, Harrison.
Heaton vs Cox—decree, Whitley.

Fryer vs Fryer—judgment, Pendleton.
Tilley, etc. vs Beard—judgment, Mason.

Halley, etc. vs Clarke—judgment, Bracken; were heard, and the Court took time; the defendants in the six latter cases made default.

Saturday, October 28.

Causes Decided.

Clay, etc. vs Hart, and vice versa—decree, Fayette; reversed on the errors of Clay.
Pemberton vs Samuel—judgment, Franklin; affirmed.

Armstrong vs John—judgment, Bracken; affirmed.
Bullock vs Abbott—judgment, Campbell; reversed.

Karr, adm'r. vs Karr—order, Madison; reversed.
McKibbin vs Reese; judgment, Breckinridge; reversed.

Magill vs Morin; decree, Lincoln; reversed.
Hamilton vs Commonwealth; judgment, Fayette; motion for a supersedeas overruled.

Hamilton vs Hamilton; decree, Washington.
Moore vs Whitmore; decree, General Court.

Robertson vs Maxey; judgment, Jefferson.
Grundy vs Haggard; judgment, Marion.

Dowdell vs Simmons; judgment, Hardin.
Morrison vs Adams; decree, Woodford; were heard, and the Court took time.

Wilbitt vs Roberts; judgment, Nelson; non suit.
Nelson vs Cartmell [2 cases]; judgments, Nelson; reversed.

Moore vs Whitmore; decree, General Court; affirmed.
Duncan vs Hiatt's heirs; decree, Madison; affirmed.

Dicks vs Littell; decree, Jefferson; affirmed.
Doniphan, etc. vs Matkin; decree, Harrison; affirmed.

Glassford vs Shockey; judgment, Mason; affirmed.
McMillin vs Scott, etc. decree, Fayette; motion for a supersedeas overruled.

Cardwell, etc. vs Sprigg; judgment, Shelby.
Jodes's heirs vs McGinty; decree, Bourbon.

Stainton's heirs vs Brown; judgment, Fayette; were heard, and the Court took time.

The Court have called through to the appearances, but will sit the week out to decide causes.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The following Jeu d'esprit is taken from the last London World of Fashion.

FEMALE TRIUMPH. THE CROWN OF LOVE.—The accession of the Queen Victoria—the presence of a young and lovely female sovereign upon the British throne, is eminently calculated to give a new tone to the character and manners of British society. Female influence, which has hitherto been more of a poetical fiction, is now likely to become a reality, and we hear of numerous projects on foot to bring the female character into that prominent position which it so well deserves to occupy, but from which it has been excluded by the ingenuity of the more arrogant and powerful sex.

One of the most charming of these projects, and which cannot fail to be attended with the brightest and most exhilarating circumstances, is a female order of knighthood, to be called the *Crown of Love*. The preparations are so far completed as to enable us to offer the following particulars to our readers. The chief object of this most noble order is the exaltation of female virtue, and the extension of female influence. Other objects

are the general improvement of manners; the better regulation of society, and the diffusion of a tone of grace and cultivation, throughout all classes in the empire. The honorable state of matrimony, and the probational condition of celibacy, are also amongst the chief cares of the new institution.

HER MAJESTY is the Sovereign of the Order, which (exclusive of the female sovereign of Europe) will consist of twenty knights commandresses, and double that number of acolytes, who must undergo a probation of three years before they are eligible to the superior rank. The qualifications required of all are, personal beauty and stainless purity of life, devoid of ancestral blemish. The mode of creation, similar in this respect to the Order of the Garter, is by election, subject to the confirmation of the Sovereign, who possesses also the power of nominating to every fourth vacancy. The appointment of acolytes is entirely in the Sovereign who will issue her precepts through the Chancellor of the Order, a lady whose degree must be that of Duchess; the other officers are also to be selected exclusively from the female nobility. The following lines comprise the vows to be taken on admission to the Order:

"We swear to forward beauty's power, In court, in camp, in ball, and bower; To make fair roses our care, Minstrels and bards our favor share; The arts protect, with dance and song, And all that may to love belong; Support our will—our Queen obey: Nor suffer men too much to sway."

The privileges of the Order are various. In the first place precedence is accorded to the Knights Commandresses before all others in the realm; they have the sole power of making matches and dissolving engagements; pronouncing, without appeal, upon the decisions of parents, and irrevocably determining the destinies of children. They are empowered to fix the amount of marriage portions, pin-money, separate maintenance, and the fortunes of younger brothers. They are allowed to arbitrate between husband and wife: a lover and his mistress; repressing jealousy, reproving flirtation, and every where encouraging a good intelligence. They have the entire disposal of the property, and even the lives, of all confirmed old bachelors, towards whom they may act according to their sovereign will and pleasure, compelling marriage, or any other penalty they choose to inflict. All questions having reference to the "blessedness" of man's condition, whether single or double, are within the cognizance of the Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love. The external attributes of the order may be considered to possess some charm. The insignia and decorations of "Crown of Love" consists of a mantle of violet colored velvet, lined with amber satin, and fastened at the collar with cords of gold, terminating in heart shaped ornaments. On the left breast of the mantle is worn a star of 8 equal points having in the centre the emblem of the Order, a heart enamelled red, on a silver ground, surmounted by a golden crown, and round it the device, consisting of these two words, "Victoria" "Invicta."

The kirtle, or surcoat, is of white satin embroidered with golden roses, the shoes of white satin, with golden rosettes, and the cap of violet velvet, bordered with ermine, in which a heron's plume is fastened by an aigrette of diamonds. The collar is of gold, and consists of hearts and crowns alternately united by love-knots, and from it depends the badge of the order. The riband of cerulean blue is worn sash over the right shoulder; and in place of a sword, a richly mounted pognard, called "Dagger of mercy," is pendant on the right side from a jewelled girdle of elaborate workmanship. Such is the full costume of the Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love: their ordinary attire consists simply of a robe of white satin, the riband of the order, and a bandeau of diamonds, with a crown heart in the centre. The acolytes are distinguished by an enamelled heart, worn on the same white dress without any other ornament. That the greatest exertions are being made among the *elite* of our Noblesse for so enviable a distinction, cannot for a moment be doubted.

TROUBLES IN CANADA.

The New York Express says:—"The storm we have so long and so frequently predicted seems ready to break forth in almost every nook and corner of the Canadas. The news of the riot which we published on Saturday is confirmed again to-day. Even in the Montreal Herald appears with a communication stating that isolated individuals have no choice but to comply to the compulsory orders to resign their commissions as Justices of the Peace and Officers of Militia. They are driven in various instances, to the necessity of watching their homes by night, in order to defend them from the threatened attacks of the patriots. Sunday last was appointed for the commencement of a coercive crusade against all those who should refuse to resign their commissions. On that evening a party of brigades paid a visit to Mr. Nott, Mr. Vigil Titus, Mr. Francois Marchand, Mr. Bourgeois and others of St. Johns, and compelled them to give up their commissions in Her Majesty's service."

ADDITIONAL.

From the Montreal Courier.

We have seen the deposition of a respectable Scotch gentleman, Mr. James McGillivray, residing at Sabrevois, who states that on Friday night four armed men in masks, one of them had a bugle in his hand, came into his house and demanded his commission. After some reasoning as to the impropriety and illegality of the conduct of his "visitors" he was under the necessity of making the declaration that he would not again serve under Lord Gosford's administration; but he positively refused to say that he would not serve Her Majesty's Government though required so to do.

The masqueraders finding that they could not prevail upon Mr. McGillivray to fulfil all their wishes, went away; but promised to pay him another visit for the purpose of enrolling his name in one of their companies of militia.

To carry their point with him, four armed men came into his house, and when he wished to resist, presented his rifle for that purpose, they directed their muskets at him, and threatened his life if he resisted longer. Captain C. Bissette, of St. Anathase has also been paid a domiciliary visit. Stones were thrown into his house, his stove and stove pipes broken down, and his commissariat forced from him.

Since writing the above, we learn on unquestionable authority, that yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon two persons residing at St. John, one of whom holds the situation of postmaster of that place, called at the house of Mr. Macrae, and being informed by Mrs. Macrae that her husband was not at home, stated that the object of their visit was, to tell Mr. Macrae that he must resign his commission as Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Macrae replied that she understood Mr. Macrae did not intend to comply with their request. The two worthies then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lindsay, it is supposed, with the same intention, but he was absent at Montreal. A third visit was then paid to Mr. Pierce, who finding the impossibility of receiving any protection either civil or military, was obliged to promise the surrender of his commission. Mr. L. Marchand was also compelled to resign.

We are enabled to state, that toll dues can with difficulty be levied on the bridge across the Richelieu river though guaranteed by an act of the Provincial Government. The tollman was told by the terrorists, that he must give up collecting toll, and leave his situation, which he was obliged to do.

As we believe all these statements are facts that can be relied on, some of them being made on oath, there can no longer be any excuse, in any quarter, for delaying to afford the succor to her Majesty's subjects to which the law entitles them. There is an end of all Government as it is at present constituted in the Province. The security of the property of the subjects is now such, as will not only open the eyes of the Executive Government, but nerve its arm in vindication and assertion of the law of the land.

ONE DAY LATER.

A considerable number of arrests were made, we understand, in the course of yesterday, on charges growing out of the disturbances of the day before. Among those against whom warrants were issued were Messrs. J. L. Beaudry, R. Hubert, and T. S. Brown.

The Royal Montreal Cavalry were out last night under the command of Mr. David, as a patrol for the city and suburbs. We learn that they turned out under the sanction and at the request of the civil authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Polk, speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, arrived in this city on Sunday evening, and departed early on Monday morning for the city of Washington.

The following notice of this distinguished Democrat, we copy from the Nashville Union:

HON. JAMES K. POLK.

"The following notice published by the distinguished Representative, from Maine and Bedford, we copy from the 'Chicago Democrat,' and take pleasure in stating that the sentiments advanced by this writer, have been fully corroborated by an opposition member of Congress, in high standing, from this State, who stated in our presence, that he had gone to Washington, with his mind prejudiced against Col. Polk, but that on inspection of both his official and unofficial conduct, he had convinced him that his prejudices were totally unfounded; that as a gentleman, Col. Polk was affable and courteous; and as the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, he was judicious, dignified and impartial. This testimony from a political opponent, in times like the present, of high party excitement, is alike honorable to the author and the object."

With regard to the writer, he says, "The Hon. James K. Polk, I should judge, is not far from fifty years of age." This is a mistake; although Col. P. occupies a station which in point of responsibility, is second only to that of Chief Magistrate of the Union, he is, we believe, only about forty years of age, being the youngest speaker we have ever had."

"Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers, if I add to my writer, a sketch of some of the principal men of the two Houses of Congress. I know from my own experience, that when we hear about great men, we have a natural desire to see them; let even a good portrait of a great man, whose name is connected with his country's history, he exhibited, and how many will flock to see it. Next to the satisfaction of seeing the persons themselves is that of reading an impartial description of them by one who has seen them, and in a sketch like this I may undertake to give you. I shall certainly endeavor to lay aside any political partiality I may feel, and describe the persons exactly as they appear to me. I will begin with the SPEAKER. The Hon. James K. Polk is, I should judge, not far from fifty years of age, of middle stature, and rather spare. The only preceptible effect of time upon him is, that his hair, originally dark, is now considerably grey. He has bright, keen eyes, which are lighted up by any excitement more than those of any man I ever saw. His manner is very energetic, and when he enters into any subject he does it with his whole soul. While upon the floor of the House, his duty, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, called forth all his debating talent, and all his energy; and he acquitted himself in times of panic, when every effort was made to overthrow the measures he advocated, in a manner honorable to himself and satisfactory to the House. His style of speaking is argumentative, very forcible, and always to the point, with but little rhetorical flourish."

In his intercourse with his fellow men, none of that "pride of place" is to be seen which renders a great man almost unapproachable, and which, in a democratic government, like ours, appears so exceedingly out of character, and I may, with propriety, say ridiculous. The most humble individual meets with the same urbanity and gentlemanly reception from Col. Polk, that he does who occupies the most exalted station; and it has been often remarked by New-England people, after an introduction to the Speaker, "Why, he appears as easy and affable as if he had been born and bred a Yankee."

Col. Polk possesses a lofty, moral sense of rectitude, which is evinced by every word of his life, and any one who has been a daily observer of his course, while performing the arduous duties of the high and honorable station of speaker of the House—whether friend or enemy, cannot but award to him the praise of endeavoring to perform those duties impartially and honestly."

It is well known to yourself and your readers that every act was resorted to by Col. Polk's political opponents to render his situation as Speaker during the last Congress, as embarrassing as possible. They left no device untried to confuse him with nice questions of order; with motions out of order, and other parliamentary hindrances, but his talents—his readiness of apprehension—his energy and his urbanity never forsook him, and he succeeded in overcoming himself in satisfying his friends, and in a great measure, softening the asperity of his opponents."

While Col. Polk fills the Speaker's chair, the American people may rest assured they have a faithful servant in their employ whose whole soul is devoted to their best interests. Yours respectfully,

ONE OF THE MULTITUDE.

UNITED STATES' BANK FRAUD.

From the October statement of the Bank of the United States, it appears that it has bills of the new Bank, as chartered by Pennsylvania, to the amount of \$ 01, 403,50, and the notes of the old Bank, which it has re-issued in violation of every principle of equity, to the amount of \$6, 175,861.05 in circulation, while at the same time it has more than three millions of specie in its vaults. Yet this boasted regulator of the currency, that is cheating the Government by reissuing the bills of the old Bank which had been redeemed, in order to enrich its British nobility stockholders, refuses to redeem a single dollar of its notes with specie.—*Stark Co. Dem.*

New York is now enlarging her mighty canal to 70 feet in width and 8 feet in depth, with double locks, the cost of which will be \$16,000,000; and when the improvements are completed, it will be opened to sloop navigation. Besides this New York has a railroad with double tracks, from Albany to Buffalo; and is engaged upon the great Erie and New York railroad running 500 miles through the Southern counties of that State, the cost of which will be \$12,000,000.

The Pasha of Egypt is driving a good business it seems by making a present of an obelisk at Alexandria to the European sovereigns. It is said, that he has already given it to 3 or 4, all of whom tried in vain to remove it. He first gave it to Russia and received a very valuable diamond ring and snuff box worth over £1000 sterling. Austria then had the noble present and made a noble gift in return, but she was not able to carry it away.—*Balt. Rep.*

It will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of the Equal Rights party last evening, that the friends of the measures of the national administration in this city have settled their differences, and will vote at the ensuing election for the same ticket. The candidates already before the public, who could suppress that desire of distinction which is so natural to men engaged in political contests, and voluntarily withdraw their names for the good of the common cause, deserves the highest credit. We shall now make formidable head against our adversaries. Without any ceremonial or personal differences among ourselves to compose, we shall be able to turn our whole attention to the overthrow of the common enemy.—*New York Evening Post.*

NOVEL RAILROAD. A patent for ten years has been granted by Emperor of Russia to one of his Aides de Camp, for the invention of a new species of road, which it is calculated will excel all others. The plan is to place the wheels (first on rollers,) not upon the carriages, but upon the rails of the road itself, and to have it travelled over by sledges drawn by horses. The experiment has been tried in St. Petersburg, and it is said a horse can gallop at the top of his speed and draw a great load after him.

We find the following paragraphs in a late number of the 'Far West,' a paper published at Liberty, in this State. They will be of interest to the friends of the slaves; thus fortunately rescued from the savages.—*Missouri Republican.*

Since our last, we learn from one of the Santa Fe traders, that they have in company two American women whom they purchased in Santa Fe of the Comanche Indians, for the sum of four hundred dollars.

The circumstances as far as recollected by our informant, are as follows:

Sometime in the Spring of 1835, Harris and Plummer, (such were their names) were emigrating from the State of New York to Texas, and a few days after reaching the border of the latter, they were attacked by a war party of the Comanches and both killed on the spot; their wives and children taken prisoners, their wagons plundered and burnt.

Mrs. Harris states, that when taken prisoner, she had an infant three months old, which, the third day after their captivity, was taken unwell, and consequently became troublesome; she was endeavoring to quiet the cries of her child, when it was taken from her arms by one of the Indians and thrown into a bunch of prickly pears, and this treatment repeated until the child was nearly dead. They then tied a rope around its neck and attached it to the horn of the saddle upon which the disconsolate mother was placed, for a further transportation; it remained there the rest of the day, when it was thrown on the prairie, a prey for the vultures.

Mrs. Plummer states, that when she was captured, she had one boy about two years old, which they still retain a prisoner; that she had a child about two months after she was taken prisoner, which was killed the moment it saw light, and its hapless mother compelled to ride about twenty-five miles on horseback, the day after the birth of her infant—in short, they were used with the most unfeeling cruelty imaginable, their captors making them perform the most menial labor, at the same time being obliged to bear their fulsome embraces without a murmur or complaint.

Great credit is due the company for their generosity in providing means for their purchase and transportation to their friends in the United States. It is also stated that there is now in the possession of these savages several women and children; it is to be hoped that the sword of retributive justice, will sooner or later overtake this revolting banditti.—*Mo. Rep.*

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS.

ORRER & BERELEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF
FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Black, Black, Invisible Dull, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHS,

Plain, Plaid, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,

Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS, Grode Naps, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Danish, Irish and Barnsey NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,

Hutchback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsey SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-KERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plaid, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA STAWLS, Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS. Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-47

POWELL & DIMICK.

DISSOLUTION. Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of POWELL & DIMICK, in the Cabinet business, is this day, November 1, 1837, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm, must be paid to Horace E. Dimick, and claims against the firm will be settled by him.

POWELL & DIMICK. November 14, 1837.—46-47

CABINET WAREROOM. THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest in the

CABINET BUSINESS, And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating terms. His Wareroom is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufacturing; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DIMICK. WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for belasted posts, 4 1/2 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.

Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-47

CANDY'S TAVERN. (LATE MCCRACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD, Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-47

EDUCATION.

And for that purpose has obtained a situation in the immediate neighborhood of Capt. A. F. Eastin, 6 miles East of Lexington. His School Room is quite a spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and comfort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.

The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term.—The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronize the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mount

To those who love music, (and those who do not are deemed so) we invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Evers in this paper.

We, like our brother types of the Observer and of the Intelligencer, were presented, on Thursday morning last, by our friend and neighbor, BENJAMIN F. CRUTCHFIELD, Esq. (an appropriate note accompanying it) with a bottle of his pure "Juice of the Grape," which, he says, is to be offered among other articles, at his Sale on Monday, the 27th inst., (a notice of this Sale will be seen on reference to our advertising columns.) We can with cheerful say, as well as can several gentlemen who partook of it with us, that we have never tasted better; its reported age, about thirty years, should, of itself, be a sufficient recommendation—it is not often that you can meet with the pure expressed juice of the Grape in this climate, and lovers of Wine should not lose the present opportunity. Mr. C. will take great pleasure in exhibiting the article to families or other individuals desirous of supplying themselves.

Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road.—In this day's Gazette will be found, (copied from the Intelligencer) a very interesting letter, from Robert Wickliffe Esq. on the above subject.

It is much to be regretted, that the constitution of the writer is such, that his usefulness is often destroyed by his malignity. What had Kendall to do with this magnificent undertaking? Is it not well known to Mr. Wickliffe, that the Fayette County Court, composed of a large majority of the political friends of Mr. Kendall, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars, for the construction of this great work, and that his whig friends anathematized them therefor, and endeavored to annul the subscription? Is he determined, for the gratification of an unworthy feeling to defeat this improvement so important, so essential to the interests of his state. We hope the Democrats of Kentucky, will be actuated by more high and noble principles, than to be driven from their true policy, by the tirades of this reckless assailant.

To quiet all the party feelings on the subject of this road, which agitated the voters of Fayette at the last election, this abusive letter could not be permitted to see the light, without the introductory notice of General Combs, who takes the responsibility upon himself.

We have supported, and will support this improvement, vital to the country, as sincerely as either Mr. Wickliffe or Gen. Combs; but we now admonish those gentlemen, not to attempt to make it a party measure; for as they both have aspirations for future fame, impartial history will, should the measure not succeed, attribute its failure to the true cause.

Transylvania University.—We understand that Dr. Louis Marshall, has been appointed President of this institution, vice Dr. Coit, resigned. Owing to a want of proper organization of this College, we have been compelled to send our sons to other institutions to receive their education. We hope this will, in future, be rendered unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. Loomis, a whig representative in Congress from Ohio, has resigned his seat from domestic afflictions.

We learn that the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank, will be represented in the New York Bank convention, on the 27th inst.

The sentence of death was executed at Louisville on Friday last J. M. Shemp, for the murder of a German young woman, noticed in our paper some weeks since.

The Steamboat Gen. Brown, performed her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, in the short time of 6 days and 21 hours.

We see it proposed to hold a Democratic Convention in Ohio on the 8th January, for the nomination of Governor.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS—WHIG REJOICINGS!!

Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
The mountains labored with prodigious throes, And lo! a mouse ridiculous arose.

It is truly laughable to look into the late Whig papers. Almost every column is devoted to "Glorious News," "Important Victory," "Whig Triumph," &c. The same story is told a thousand ways, by a thousand pens. From Noah of the Star down to the pettiest news vender in the land, every power is put into requisition. Those, which cannot lead in the chase, at least by their volping help to fill up the chorus. All the particulars are told, retold, and told again in each successive number. Great Whig meetings are held—rejoicings ordered—thousands and tens of thousands of guns are to be fired, and even a thunder cloud is chartered to pour forth Heaven's artillery upon the astonished nation. And for

what, kind reader you may ask, are all these rejoicings? We know well that as a rational being, viewing causes and effects in the ordinary way you could never divine the cause of such mighty doings. We will then tell you. It is just because the local elections of New York have turned out more favorably to the Whigs than they anticipated.

But of what importance is that to the citizens of Kentucky, and of the other states of the Union? Of what consequence is it to them who represents the New Yorkers in their state legislatures? None under Heaven that we can see. The laws to be made have no binding effect here. [But we beg pardon. It is true a few Western Whig merchants were cooped up by their Whig brethren of New York because they "stopped payment," and had not wherewith to meet their engagements for the goods which they were pressed to purchase on credit.] There will be no United States Senator to elect. There will be no national measure of any kind to be effected by the New York Legislature. And seeing that these things are so, we cannot assign any adequate reason for these late demonstrations of joy.

A gentleman with whom we conversed (a rank Whig) in response to a query as to the course of this exultant state of feeling, answered "We shall have a U. S. Bank now," seeming to believe that the New York Legislature in reality possessed the power by an authoritative mandate to carry through such a measure. This opinion is in part correct, for New York has as full power as Pennsylvania to create a U. S. Bank for itself. But if he intended, as we think he did, to imply that Congress would charter a national Bank, we say to him that he has reckoned without his host." There can be no doubt though of the fact that the Wall Street brokers will never again, if they can prevent it, allow the monied power of the Union to be wielded by the Broadbrims of the Friendly city.

As to the cause which operated to produce an accession of strength in the Whig ranks of New York, we apprehend that the late unhappy difference of sentiment, as regards the monetary system, which prevailed among the leading democratic members in Congress, may have been taken advantage of to infuse among the people of that state the expectations of having a national Bank established there.

But we again repeat that their elections neither will nor can have any influence on the general politics of the Nation. We regard the present change besides as a mere temporary ebullition of misguided feeling, which will soon correct itself, and restore the "empire State" to her pristine purity, "redeemed regenerated and disenthralled" from the influence of Whigs and Whiggery.

Massachusetts.—In this state the whigs have carried the elections by increased majorities. This was of course to have been expected, after the mighty efforts of the honorable missionaries Messrs. Underwood and Graves from Kentucky, Bell from Tennessee, and Hoffman and Curtis from New York, who drew forth such thunders of applause by their electioneering speeches at the Fannin Hall the evening previous to the elections, where our godlike namesake presided, and was promised the support of Kentucky patriots for the first office in the world.

It will be borne in mind, that Boston alone sends fifty six representatives.

Aurora Borealis. This phenomenon was observed in Lexington on the evening of the 14th but not so brilliant as described in the following account from the Baltimore American:

"Our attention was attracted last evening by the gorgeous display of Aurora Borealis, which occupied the Northern and Eastern portion of the heavens. At about a quarter of twenty minutes past five we first observed the shooting rays, which were of a bright fiery color, and towards the zenith, until the whole of the sky became hung in a crimson veil, through which the stars shone with unusual brightness. Such was the redness of the lovely phenomenon, that many persons supposed that it must be the reflection of fire and accordingly gave the alarm. The morning of the 14th inst., Monday last, was, we believe, the anniversary of the celebrated disaster of state by which so many were astonished four years ago."

John B. Seidenstricker Esq. has ultimately been elected President of the first branch of the Baltimore City Council. Mr. S. is a Democrat. Had he been a whig, we should doubtless hear more of "great triumphs" &c.

Editors have assumed to themselves one of the prerogatives of monarchs—that of speaking of themselves in the plural. Our ancient friend Stout, of the Indiana Sun, has always declined accepting this privilege, and his articles are often anuring, from their thus far differing in language from other editors. Witness the following:

"It will be seen by the Proclamation issued by Gov. Noble, and which is published in this general paper, that he has appointed a day for general thanksgiving. Without objecting to the object, I should like to know by what authority Governor Noble, as Governor, is authorized to issue such proclamation. For my part I believe he has none."

One road turns another. The blue light Federals sent the godlike Daniel Webster to enlighten the citizens of Kentucky about the time of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the Kentucky Federals have returned the compliment, by sending their members of Congress, Underwood and Graves to spread light among the Yankees. They both made long speeches to a meeting of Federals at Fannin hall, where the godlike presided. The Tennessee Bell also rung a peal of some two or three hours.

How the friends of the country—the friends of Mr. Clay, may relish the declaration of Mr. Underwood, a Kentucky representative, that it "was far from impossible that the great whig leader in the next political battle, would be chosen from Massachusetts" will soon be seen. The Frankfort Commonwealth, and the Louisville City Gazette have already hoisted the Harrison flag.

Governor Gilmer, of Georgia, the claimed whig, took his oath of office on the 8th. He delivered a short message, and in reference to banks, says,

"I believe that the legislature should secure the continuance of the present confidence in those institutions, by compelling them to resume specie payments, as soon as the state of commerce, and its exchanges will permit."

The Hamilton, Upper Canada Express, of the 4th says,

"All the troops have been sent from Toronto and Kingston, to the Lower provinces. They amount to about 1000 men. A large quantity of ammunition has also been forwarded."

The article is headed "Warlike Preparations."

Upon the subject of the power of the oppressed Canadians, to free themselves from British impositions, there have been great doubts, even by the friends of republican government here. From the same Express, we copy the following, as extracted by its editor from the Constitution:

"A gentleman of this city who left Montreal about a week ago, states that Sir John Calborne has fixed his headquarters at Sorel, about 45 miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence. He has about 2400 disposable men scattered over the country, to keep down a resolute and indignant people, 600,000 strong, besides their allies, including a militia of 50,000 men, fit to bear arms. In Montreal our informant saw from 1000 to 1200 men training in the Place d'Armes, or public square of the city. They went through their exercise with great precision and appeared to be ably officered."

A ship of the Baltimore American of the 18th, says, "We learn from the Charleston Courier, that the deputation of Cherokee Chiefs, recognised as mediators between the Seminoles and the United States, left that city for Florida on the 8th instant." We do not understand the article, having never before heard of any such mediation.

Wheat has maintained at Baltimore, for the week ending on the 18th, two dollars & ten cents per bushel. The country seems to rely upon Europe for her bread stuffs, whilst she is manufacturing Bank notes to pay for the same. Verily the end of distress has not come yet.

The Franklin Tennessee, Western Record, of the 15th, says, "It is supposed that not less than 15,000 hogs, principally from Kentucky, have passed through there within a few weeks, for a Southern market. These hogs at the price at which pork is now selling here, would be worth about \$150,000."

Mr. CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE is respectfully recommended to the citizens of Lexington as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. His uniformity, correct, gentlemanly deportment, business habits and long familiarity with the duties which now properly belong to the office of Mayor, are a guarantee that the duties will be faithfully performed by him. In the event of his being the choice of the people of Lexington, he is to be presented to their consideration by a number of

CITIZENS.

From the Lexington Intelligencer, Lexington, 20th Nov. 1837.

To the Editor of the Lexington Intelligencer:

Sir—I enclose a letter from our enlightened Representative in the recent Flat Rock Convention, containing matter of much interest to the whole community, and I therefore "take the responsibility" of desiring you to publish it.

The total rout of the "Spoilers" in New York, and the capture of their Gibraltar, had not reached Mr. Wickliffe when he wrote his letter, or perhaps he would not have expressed such strong apprehensions of the Sub-Treasury plan. My own opinion is, that it and its supporters are blown "sky high."

Respectfully,
Your most obt. servt.

LESLIE COMBS.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, Oct. 30, 1837.
My Dear General:—You will no doubt, feel surprised to receive a letter from me dated here, where, thirty days since, I myself, little expected ever to be. The meetings at Flat Rock, of the Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road and that of the Stockholders, where at our meeting, the summit of the Alleghany mountains which divide the waters of the Mississippi from those of the Atlantic Ocean. The Board of Directors have located the points of the route South, as follows, to wit: At Charleston and Columbia, S. C., the Butt Mountain Gap, and Knoxville. The surveys west of Knoxville, being too imperfect to make any location between Knoxville and Lexington, the Board, with a view to commencing the construction, ordered the road south of Knoxville to Charleston to be minutely surveyed between the several points of location. I shall, before I leave this, hand to the Chief Engineer a memorandum of the additional surveying necessary to locate the road in Kentucky. One line to run from the Cumberland Gap down Yellow creek, and the Cumberland river to the mouth of Richland creek, and up that to the head, and then down a fork of Goose creek to the Salt works, and from thence, down the river, or down the lands dividing the waters of the Cumberland and those of the Kentucky, to the head waters of Sturgeon, and down that to the Kentucky; and pursuing that stream to the mouth of Mud Creek, then crossing into Clarke county, at or near Col. Jackson's, and passing up Four or Six mile creek, to the dividing ridge between the Kentucky and Licking, or at near Winchester, and then to pursue the ridge into Lexington. The other line of experiment is to run from the mouth of the Clear fork of Cumberland river to a point on Laurel river, and up that to its head, and down Horse creek to the Kentucky, at a point a little below the Salt works, where it will meet the first ex-

periment line. The surveys already ordered will expose the best practicable route, passing in a direct line from the mouth of the Clear fork of Cumberland to Lexington. When these surveys are completed, and not until then, can any judgment be formed as to the country through which the road will pass. The middle and Southern routes have the advantage as to distance, and pass through the best settlements and lands, but they have to pass the deep valleys of the two Laurel rivers, and that of Rockcastle and the mountains dividing the waters of the Cumberland and the Kentucky rivers, and also through a greater obstacle, (if possible at all) the Kentucky cliffs. The upper routes, or experimental surveys, will be longer, but they will avoid the mountain altogether between the Kentucky and the Cumberland, and will cross the Kentucky above the termination of its cliffs of solid rock; and added to this, they will pass by the only important manufactory of such Kentucky has, and give to her citizens South and North the use of her own salt, instead, as she now is, of being tributary to Virginia for that indispensable article, of which the mountains and the wilderness, for the want of a Rail Road, deprive them. Besides, it will open to those engaged in the manufacture of the salt of Kentucky an almost boundless space for consumption, now shut out from them, for it is a fact, not generally known, that all East Tennessee West, North Carolina, South-western Georgia, and a part of South Carolina, when the road shall open to them the Goose creek salt works, must become, in part, if not altogether, tributary to Kentucky for the article of salt. The stockholders also have a deep interest in making Goose creek a point, if all other matters are equal. First, it is a fact, that no one can, however the road shall pass from Kentucky to the ocean; and by a personal inspection, to become satisfied of what I only believed from report. This conclusion has brought me to this point, on a direct line, nearly six hundred miles from my home, and to regain which I shall have to travel by land and sea nearly or quite one thousand miles. My visit has however, fully confirmed me in the opinion that the great work ought to progress, and that my own state should give her powerful aid to its construction. South Carolina is already the subject, and it remains to be seen whether Kentucky and Tennessee with leave to their future statesmen the honor of achieving for their citizens a work invaluable to them, and honorable to the age that shall construct it. To dilate on the great moral influences and wealth resulting to the South and the West from the completion of the road, is not intended in this sketch; no one can, however, view the condition of the plains watered by the rivers of the Atlantic and those of the Mississippi, and not deeply deplore that the construction of the road should be delayed a year longer than it can be made. While millions of acres of hemp lands lie idle in the states bordering on the Ohio, and while the manufacturers of Kentucky have millions of yards of the best Cotton Bagging, and thousands of tons of Bale Rope on hand unused, the Scotch manufacturers and others are draining the states of S. Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, and even Florida, by sending them a miserable article manufactured from Russian and other foreign linns, all for the want of a Rail Road through the mountain regions which separate the South from the West. These conditions alone should wake up the states interested to the utmost exertions to complete the road, if the capital expended were to produce nothing but an exchange of labor between the millions that inhabit the two great divisions of our continent, to be affected by the measure. It would be worthy the patriotism of the states concerned, and the age in which we live, to push on the enterprise to the most speedy completion. But other inducements surely exist. The road will add its whole cost, let that be ever so high, upon the cities of Charleston and Lexington. It will do more: it will develop the mountain regions of all the states through which it passes. The iron, coal, lime and gypsum, that now lie hidden in the bowels of the earth, and useless, will become sources of wealth to the states constructing the road, and the stock, as some have supposed, be without value. The vast amount of travel and tonnage that it will forever control, must, in time, make it better than any other road stock west or south; and the national character which the great length of the road will give its stock, will not only make it current as exchange in the states through which it passes, but throughout the South and West, and should the states of Tennessee and Kentucky grant Banking privileges, the stock will command its par value at once, and continue to rise as business may increase on the road. Another advantage will accrue to both the South and West from the Banking powers. It will at once check (if not forever put down) the miserable necessity, now existing in the Banks of the West and South, of having the traders in horses, cattle, mules and hogs. These enterprising citizens have to pay in Lexington on Carolina bills from four to five per cent, and in Charleston, the same premium for Kentucky paper. This practice, so fatal and discouraging to our Western trade, can only be put down by the proposed Bank, which will afford a common medium for the South and West, free of shewing. Should the states of Kentucky and Tennessee be unwise enough to refuse their sanctions to the Banking privileges, they may blast the hopes of the friends of the road for the present, and will certainly subject Kentucky enterprise and labor to the shameful tariff now paid to the Banks for a currency to enable them to buy and send the stocks of the West. From Congress nothing is to be hoped, for while Kendall rules Van Buren, the stock of the road must and will remain, and their thieving Sub-Treasury project, though laid aside for the present, will finally pass, rely on it.

Van Buren has been forced by the spoilers' favorite to avow that Congress is not bound to take care of commerce, and the determination of his Cabinet to take care of themselves. They now mean to draw their salaries in gold and silver, and paying their debts in paper, and in less than twelve months you will see (in all probability) a new little of spoils men, under the Sub-Treasury plan, stationed all over the Republic, to enter for the Cabinet and to shave on the revenue.

Yours, &c.
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 1, 1837.
In conformity to the 13th section of the act of October 12, 1837, "to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes," it is hereby published that the whole amount issued during the last month has been \$53,923 83.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Baltimore Republican.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 23.
The following is a list of the principal chiefs and warriors whose capture we mentioned in our last.

Yose-ya-hola, Co-a-hajo, Ya-a-hajo, Powas-hajo, John Cavallo, No-co-so-sin-halo, Emathla chamey, Chohi-lo-clue-hajo, (Doctor), and Hastono mico.

Yose-hola, is the true Indian appellation, as given by the interpreter, of the noted chief Powell.

The capture of these chiefs has by no means

increased the friendly feelings of the Indians towards us. It is generally expected that there will be some hard fighting, and that they will be rendered more desperate than ever. Even those now in our hands seem to doubt that they will be sent out of the country, as we have been informed.

On Monday, 29 Indians, squaws, and negroes, were captured near Peyton and brought to town, and on Wednesday a family of five Indians were taken. These are probably the last of the return of those chiefs who came to hold the "talk." They gave no information of any others coming in. There are now 147 Indians and negroes prisoners confined in the fort.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez, with a force of about 400 men, marched South on Thursday morning last. This may be termed the opening of the campaign. This campaign will be a vigorous one, judging from the active preparations making in all quarters. Gen. Jesup is determined to end the war if possible, and at all hazards, and if matured plans, fresh troops, ample supplies, energy and perseverance, will accomplish so desirable an end, it will be done. The eyes of all are now turned upon him with intense anxiety. His country holds him as one of her treasures, trembling for his success and fearing for his failure.

The steamboat Ockmulgee, from Savannah, brought as a part of her cargo six four wheel barges, to be used in navigating the small and narrow rivers, in the ensuing campaign.

Within three weeks past, we understand an express rider between Micanopy, has been murdered by Indians, as supposed.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

We learn from Burlington (Vt.) that over a hundred families had left Montreal for the United States, many of whom had come to Burlington. The removal is caused by the serious apprehensions of disturbances in Canada.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

In our paper of the 4th inst. we noticed the election of E. K. Foster to represent Tennessee in the U. S. Senate, and were then of the opinion that Mr. Grundy's term (whose place he is intended to fill) expired on the 4th of next March.

But it appears that the time for which Mr. Grundy was elected, does not expire until the 4th of March, 1839; and that the Whig Legislature, which is to meet in December, could elect Solitude Ewing or some other Whig pet, to fill the place of Senator Morris whose term expires at the same time of Mr. Grundy's—and indeed, after the beautiful specimen of Whig authority in Tennessee we should not be surprised if they were to do so. Some few of the more honorable of the Federal presses, have severely condemned this outrageous act of the Tennessee Legislature. The editor of Niles' Register, a leading whig paper, says that the election is, "neither just or expedient" and that "obvious design subverts the very object for which the state was created." The Stark county Democrat very justly remarks—"If such a procedure is not a violation of that sacred right, the elective franchise, secured by the Constitution, we should think it came very near it. If a Legislative body can exercise that right two years before hand, it can with the same propriety, six eight or ten years; and hence is establishing a precedent dangerous to the safety of one of the most important privileges secured to the people through the Constitution."

Chillicothe Advertiser.

The Indiana Democrat gives the names and politics of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the State Bank of Indiana and three of its branches, as follows: Mother bank, at Lawrenceburgh, ten federalists, two democrats and two doubtful—Branch at Indianapolis, twelve federalists, and one democrat. Branch at Evansville twelve federalists—unanimous Branch at Vincennes, twelve federalists (one of them a Harrison elector) and two democrats. The editor concludes his remarks in the following significant manner.

"We may have occasion, hereafter, to allude to the direct influence of the bank in the late election, and if necessary to mention cases where individuals have been directly operated upon by the bank, by extending to them discounts. This may be an unpleasant subject, but when the Junta, and the federal bank party attribute every thing to the administration, self defence may prompt us to acquit the administration, to hold up the other to the public gaze the real authors of the lamentable condition of the times."

We have New Orleans slips of 7th instant.—The Bulletin of that date has the following additional particulars relative to the late fatal steamboat disaster on the Mississippi: There have been divers contradictory rumors in regard to the circumstances attending the recent disastrous accident, happening to the steamboat Monmouth. From Mr. Eastman, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Eastman and Brothers, of this city, by whom the Monmouth was owned, we learn the following particulars. Mr. Eastman was on board at the time of the accident, which occurred on the evening of the 31st of October, and was consequently a spectator of all that occurred. He informs us that the Monmouth was chartered by the Alabama Emigrating Co., thro' the Agency of Col. W. A. Campbell, to transport the Creek Indians from New Orleans to Arkansas.

On her passage up the Mississippi, when near the head of Prophet's Island, Mr. E. was standing on the larboard wheelhouse of the boat, and hearing the pilot of the Monmouth ring the bell, he immediately went forward and asked why the bell was rung? The pilot had scarcely replied, "don't you see," when at that moment the steamer came in contact with a ship with such violence, as to break in the bows of the Monmouth, causing her immediately to be filled with water. As soon as the ship passed by, the steamer was run ashore, and with such lines as could be procured, made fast.

Scarcely had she hower reached the shore, when the hull sunk and the cabin floated down stream in two parts, on one of which was Mr. H. with several of the officers of the boat, and probably two hundred Indians. The steamboat Warren which was towing the ship immediately on the happening of the accident, rounded to, and made for the portion of the wreck of which we have just spoken, and rendered every possible assistance in saving the lives and property of the Indians.

The Yazoo and John Nelson steamers which were also on the river, were soon on the spot, rendering all the aid in their power. Mr. E. informs us that the night of the accident was dark with a drizzling rain, and that neither the

steamer, but steamboat that had her in tow, were discovered by any person on the Monmouth, until the morning, before the vessels came in contact. It having been stated in some of the published accounts that the accident occurred through the negligence and mismanagement of the officers of the Monmouth, and further, that she was an old boat, not well manned, &c.—Such we are informed by Mr. E. is not the fact. The boat was but little over 12 months old and well manned, all her officers were of experience, and knowing their duty, did not neglect, and in fine, she ranked among the best boats on the river.

For ourselves we cannot but deem it careless of an ordinary degree, to tow a ship in a dark night without lights on the river, and such we are informed was the fact.

There were on board the Monmouth 490 Indians, out of which number 234 were killed or drowned. Many of the survivors were badly injured. Several physicians, actuated by the best feelings of humanity, came from Bayou Sara, and administered to the poor unfortunate Indians.

A letter to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin states that the yellow fever had broken out at Opelousas, and had proved very fatal, "the great bulk of its worthy citizens having fallen victims."

Horse Radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have been known.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, WILLIAM SAIDES, Esq. of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Miss ANNA MARIA MARSHALL, daughter of the Hon. Thos. A. Marshall.

DIED.
In this county on Tuesday the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Sr., in the 85th year of his age. Mr. M. was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, and for many years a resident of Fayette county—he lived esteemed and died regretted by all who knew him.

In Fayette county, Nov. 9, Col. ABRAHAM BOWMAN, an officer of the Revolution, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county.

In Paris, Nov. 9, BOON INGLIS, Esq., in the 53d year of his age, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place.



MR. EVERS,
TEACHER OF MUSIC;
LATE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

DESS leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is now visiting this City for the purpose of giving instructions on the Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, Flute, Accordion, with Singing.

Terms can be seen, and several Letters which he brought with him from Nashville, by calling on him. Refer to Mr. T. H. Rice, Bookstore, or at his boarding house, at the Phoenix Hotel. Nov. 23, 1837.—47-3*

Removal.

CHINN & GAINES have removed their Goods to E. I. WINTER'S old stand, lately occupied by H. B. INGLIS, where they would respectfully invite all their friends, as well as those of H. B. Ingles, and the public generally to call.

N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Purchasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as any place in this city or county.

CHINN & GAINES.
No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-4f.

REMOVAL.

OREAR & BERKLEY,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
GOODS

TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, in the house recently occupied by CHINN & GAINES, where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.

Our Stock is large and now very good, and we will spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction. OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 34, Main-street, Lexington.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-2m

Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GODENAP MERINOES—new style, PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES.

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-4f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M., and the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.

H. MCANATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 14, 1836.—46-4f

JAMES L. THORNTON

WOULD inform the public that he has taken the stand, the

Marble Front Store,

Lately occupied by J. P. FRIZZIN, and having purchased his well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

Is adding such supplies as the season requires. He invites an examination of his GOODS, believing he can make it the interest of those who call to buy.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837—47-

FOR CONSUMPTION.
The Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D.,
OF GERMANY.
It is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms—*it is a medicine of more value to mankind, than the united treasures of our globe.*
The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in Philadelphia an ounce one drop, for children half a drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.
Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford
Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the *Matchless Sanative*, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main Street, Lexington, where further evidences of its efficacy will be exhibited to those applying.
D. B. has at this time but a small supply (25 Phials), but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those laboring under this most dreadful of all diseases, lest the present supply should be parted with before the reception of another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which the *Matchless Sanative* is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post:
It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of *Matchless Sanative* is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting in its nature, from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the *Sanative*, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.] Already has its use in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity—and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.
A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.
Dr. S. Rowland, Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the *Matchless Sanative*, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to my taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still, as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the *Sanative* being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.
Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the *Sanative* alone, and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.
I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the *Sanative* in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.
If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.
Testimony No. 2.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.
GERMAN SANATIVE.
The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex Street.
Testimony No. 3.
A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are fully aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives.—Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his *Sanative* too valuable not to be generally known; for who are our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olm Goelicke first came before the German public as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the *Sanative*, against it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the

discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-4f

NOTE LOST.
ALL Persons are cautioned not to trade for a Note given to the undersigned for two hundred dollars, by C. L. Postlethwaite, C. Hunt, and O. F. Payne, dated early in October, 1836,—which note possibly has a credit on it for \$75, and the balance will not be paid to any one who may have found said note.
JOSEPH McADAMS.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-3*

LAW NOTICE.
MY Clients are informed, that in the case generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by ANTON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner, HENRY HARRIS, Esq., and by ANTON K. WOOLLEY and MONROE C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.
DANIEL MAYES.
Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-4f

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dec'd are notified that in pursuance of the decretal order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as commissioner will sit on each Friday from this date to the first of January 1838, to receive proof of the debts due to said creditors. On which days the creditors are notified to come before me at the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court. And all said creditors are warned that the 1st day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court as a peremptory day, and all failing to prove their debts before me on or before that day, will be precluded from the benefit of said decree.
H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.
October, 1837.—44-4d.

STILL LATER!
MORE NEW GOODS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1837.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
(NO 49, MAIN STREET.)
HAVE THIS DAY received a fresh supply of MERINOS, SATINETTES, FLANNELS, MERINO AND TIBET SHAWLS, BLANKETS, and other Seasonable Goods—and in a few days will receive further additional supplies.

Our Stock of Piece Goods being large and unusually well assorted, we particularly invite calls from WHOLESALE DEALERS, A fresh supply of the genuine HET ANCHER BOLLING CLOTHS, warranted, just received.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & C. C.
Nov. 4, 1837—45-1m.

THE BEST BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN LEXINGTON!
BEING desirous to close our business, we offer for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, our entire

Stock of Groceries, COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

At lower prices than they can be had for in the City.

OUR WINES AND LIQUORS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Should they not be sold at private sale by the 20th inst., on that day they will be offered and sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN CARTY & CO.
Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.

Persons owing us by note or account, will please call and settle as early as possible.
J. C. & C.
Nov. 4, 1837—45-1d.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Looking-Glasses.

NO. 27 N Fifth Street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to the business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plates, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.
Sept. 2d, 1837—45-6m.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LEXINGTON BREWERY.

BEGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distilleries will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

LOST OR MISLAIN.
ON Monday evening, the 30th October, a PEARL HANDLE SILVER BUTTER KNIFE, with a vine or flowers engraved on the upper part of the blade, and somewhat worn. A reward of Two Dollars will be given to the finder on returning it to me in this city.
JOHN BILLINGS.
Lexington, Nov. 6, 1837—45-3t

RAIL ROAD OFFICE.
LEXINGTON, NOV. 8, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Office in Lexington, on Monday the 20th day of November, instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m. 45-4m
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

MR. RICHARDSON, TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone, above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-4f

SECOND ARRIVAL OF New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
NO. 53, MAIN STREET,
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,
60 PIECES 6-4 ENGLISH MERINO, every shade and quality;
10 PIECES FRENCH MERINO, assorted shades;
6 DOZEN Hems-ich LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
WORKED COLLARS, LACE & MUSLIN, Black GRODE RHINE SILKS, Black and White CROPPES.

PATTERNS for working WOLSTED; Together with a great many other desirable articles. One of the firm being at this time in the Eastern cities, they will continue to receive throughout the Fall, such ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES to their Stock as will enable them to offer equal, if not stronger inducements to purchasers, than any other House in the City. Purchasers are invited to call.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
N. B. Expected in 8 or 10 days, a large supply of INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETING, together with a large stock of SATINETTES and FLANNELS.
H. C. & CO.
Lexington, Oct. 21, 1837.—43-1m

FOR RENT.
THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE, on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Flemings. Apply to JOHN NORTON.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-4f

DOCTOR HOLLAND
HAS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence is still at Brennan's Hotel.
Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14t

Livery Stable.

JAMES BEACH
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Hampton and Garnett, on Maincross street, and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS jointly, or Horses separately, by the day, at the usual prices—and they warranted to be of the very best kind. He would be glad to receive a liberal portion of public patronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.
Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the *Hernia*, Ruptures, or what is commonly called *Bussen*, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana, do. Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 53 years. Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky. —Moffitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county. Cahill's son Mason county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 10 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 30 days.

Letters addressed to me at *Shenave Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

June 17, 1837—25-1y, WM. ADAIR.

BLUE LICK WATER.
A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by D. BRADFORD, 7th Sept. 1837.

REMOVAL.
DYING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER.
GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. SATTERWHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,
And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837—33-4m

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-4f

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. V. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f.

The Feather Renovator.
Is now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. SCHOOLEY'S Bake Shop.

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feather-beds are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.
CALEB BROWN.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-4f

FURNITURE & CHAIRS.
THE Subscriber continues to manufacture CHAIRS AND FURNITURE of every description. My Fall Stock is immense—large, consisting in part, of the following articles:

SIDEBOARDS, With Marble Tops, various patterns.
PIER & CENTRE TABLES, Marble Tops—Mahogany do.
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables; Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame Tables; Common do. of all kinds; Mahogany and Cherry Wardrobes; Dressing and Plain Boudoirs; Secretaries; Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common.

SPRING AND SQUARE SEAT SOFAS
Covered with Plush Velvet and Hair Cloth.

Mahogany Parlor Chairs; ROCKING CHAIRS, With Spring Seats.

Bedsteads, fine & common. On hand, a large assortment of

Fancy & Windsor CHAIRS, Of every description and at various prices.

I earnestly solicit the public to call and examine my assortment. Persons going to business, who intend to make a large bill, will find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will make a liberal discount to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the habit of buying their Furniture in Eastern cities or elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver the Furniture in their houses, of as good a quality at Eastern prices, with the additional cost of carriage from the East. Call and see, and make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I banter Lexington to show a finer furnished house at the same or at less expense.

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Funerals, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,
Limestone Street, 2d door above the Jail.
Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-4f

Just Received, AND FOR SALE LOW:

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;
B Female Cordial of Health;
Seignie's Acoustic Drops, an infallible remedy for deafness;
American Hygeian Pills;
Prentiss' Pile Ointment;
Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague;

Swinan's Pains; Tripp's Sarsaparilla; Nerve and Bone Liniment; Rheumatic Syrup.

ALSO—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL C. TROTTER, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD, [SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

HAS again put his MACHINERY in to successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING to produce an ARTICLE, which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED,
The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837, of Gentlemen's Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperative as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-4f

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr. Cornell's old stand, Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES.
All of which are warranted genuine. *Diphtheria, Croup, Spasms, Bile, and Nerve*, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, *Anti-Syphilitic* or *Purifying Syrup*—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scrofulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howard's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Croup, &c.
April 25 1837—17-4f.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.
JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate. Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.
June 1, 1837.—22-4f.

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors.
CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also—Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL and MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

55th Notice!
PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

ORRIS & BERKLEY.
Lexington June 10, 1837—24-4f.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.
TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837—31-4f.

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens, and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-4f

Good Bargains!
DESIROUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, House-keepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS.
Than at any other time, *West of the Mountains.* The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West.

The Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27th OF NOVEMBER NEXT, it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as early as possible.
BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

STRAY HORSE.
GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,
4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-4f

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, now on hand four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPECTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:
JOHN W. HUNT, President,
WM. S. WALKER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'KEAR,
LEONARD WHEELER,
J. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-4f

REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

FANNY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-4f

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. and GEORGE R. M'KEE, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.